

## PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN AIR PADA KOMPOSISI MIKROEMULSI VIRGIN COCONUT OIL TERHADAP MUTU MINUMAN ENERGI VCO

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian pengaruh penambahan air pada komposisi mikroemulsi VCO terhadap mutu minuman energi VCO telah dilaksanakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan mikroemulsi yang stabil melalui komposisi beberapa surfaktan, serta melihat pengaruh komposisi mikroemulsi dan rasio mikroemulsi VCO dan air dalam menghasilkan minuman energi yang tidak berminyak dan memenuhi syarat mutu minuman energi. Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental untuk mendapatkan mikroemulsi VCO dan minuman energi VCO. Komposisi mikroemulsi menggunakan perbandingan beberapa surfaktan dan kosurfaktan, juga dicoba 1 (satu) jenis surfaktan secara tunggal. Homogenisasi pada kecepatan 1200 rpm dengan waktu 30, 40 dan 60 menit. Mikroemulsi yang stabil dengan penampakan jernih dan tidak terbentuk 2 fase, diperoleh menggunakan formula VCO : span 80 : tween 80 : etanol : air = 32 : 37,4 : 12,6 : 10 : 8 dan VCO : span 80 : tween 20 : etanol : air = 32 : 37,4 : 12,6 : 10 : 8. Mikroemulsi mempunyai ukuran partikel 121,0 – 214,7 nm dan Zeta potensial -25,08 – 38,23 mV. Waktu homogenisasi 30 menit menghasilkan ukuran partikel 121,0 nm. Minuman energi VCO diperoleh dengan menambahkan air pada mikroemulsi VCO dengan perbandingan 4:1 dan 6:1. Minuman energi VCO memiliki nilai pH 3 - 3,5, total padatan 18,75 - 24,5 °Brix, ALT < 2,0 x 10<sup>2</sup> dan nilai kalori 115 - 154 kalori, semuanya memenuhi syarat mutu SNI 01-6684-2002 Minuman Energi.

Kata Kunci: mikroemulsi VCO, minuman energi

## KARAKTERISTIK PENGERINGAN PISANG GOROHO MENGGUNAKAN ALAT PENGERING ENERGI MATAHARI METODE HIBRID

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menggunakan alat pengering dengan gabungan sumber energi panas matahari dengan metode hibrid dari biomassa arang tempurung. Kombinasi penggunaan energi panas tersebut merupakan solusi teknologi pengeringan, karena mudah diperoleh serta belum banyak dikembangkan khususnya di daerah yang ada di provinsi Sulawesi Utara. Beranjak dari permasalahan tersebut, tujuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan perubahan suhu udara pengeringan, serta karakteristik pengeringan dari pisang goroho.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proses pengeringan pisang Goroho membutuhkan waktu selama 12 jam dengan perubahan suhu udara pengering pada rak bawah sampai rak atas secara berurutan berkisar antara 25.3 °C - 61.5 °C; 25 °C - 48 °C; dan 24.1 °C - 48.2 °C. Laju pengeringan yang beragam di setiap rak berlangsung pada periode laju pengeringan konstan dan menurun, hal ini terlihat pada hasil di rak bawah, serta capaian kadar air pada rak bawah hingga rak atas 9.73 %bb, 11.10 %bb dan 15.80 %bb.

Kata kunci: Pisang goroho, Karakteristik pengeringan

## PENGARUH pH NIRA AREN TERHADAP NILAI KALORI BEBERAPA PRODUK GULA AREN

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### ABSTRAK

Gula aren merupakan salah satu produk pemanis yang memiliki jumlah kalori cukup tinggi. Kondisi asam pada bahan baku gula dapat mempengaruhi karakteristik dari produk gula serta mempengaruhi jenis gula yang dihasilkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan informasi tentang pengaruh pH nira aren terhadap nilai kalori pada 3 jenis produk gula aren, yaitu gula semut, gula cetak dan gula cair. Penelitian dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan perlakuan disesuaikan dengan pH gula madu, yang diukur pada rentang pH 7,7; 5,9; 5,3; dan 4,5. Dari perlakuan pH tersebut dibuat produk gula cair, gula cetak dan gula semut. Pencatatan dilakukan terhadap kondisi pemasakan produk gula aren. Nilai kalori diukur menggunakan alat bom kalorimeter dengan merek IKA tipe C2000 Basic. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa suhu pemasakan gula cair adalah 80°C, selama 10 menit, rendemen berkisar antara 90,285 - 94%, dan total padatan akhir antara 75,8 – 77,5°Brix. Sementara itu, suhu pemasakan produk gula semut dan gula cetak ±120 - 125°C, lama pemanasan 20-30 menit, rendemen berkisar antara 55,83 – 78%, dan total padatan akhir >93,5°Brix. Nilai kalori pada produk gula cair, gula cetak dan gula semut aren berada pada rentang 2704–3617 kalori/g. Perbedaan pH nira aren menunjukkan bahwa nilai kalori dari produk gula aren memiliki selisih yang tidak terlalu jauh.

Kata Kunci: Bom Kalorimeter, Gula Aren, Nilai Kalori

## SKRINING FITOKIMIA , AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK ETANOL BUAH APEL REJECT (*Malus sylvestris*) TERHADAP *E. Coli*

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### ABSTRAK

Buah Apel (*Malus Sylvestris*) pada umumnya dikonsumsi sebagai buah segar dan dimakan secara langsung. Buah Apel tidak terjual di supermarket atau pasar akan menjadi limbah dan dibuang padahal buah apel *reject* masih dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku minuman fungsional seperti *cider* apel. Penelitian ini untuk menguji aktivitas antibakteri dalam buah apel *reject*, mengetahui kandungan senyawa fitokimia dan potensi aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak etanol buah apel *reject* terhadap *Escherichia coli*. Ekstraksi dilakukan dengan metode maserasi dan pengujian antibakteri dengan metode Kirby-Bauer. Hasil uji fitokimia, buah apel *reject* mengandung alkaloid, flavonoid, dan tannin. Uji antibakteri memperlihatkan zona hambat tertinggi terdapat pada konsentrasi 15%, dimana diperoleh rata-rata zona hambat 0,5 mm. Ekstrak etanol buah apel *reject* memiliki aktivitas daya hambat yang lemah terhadap pertumbuhan *E. coli*.

Kata kunci : Apel reject, antibakteri, *E. coli*, Fitokimia, Kirby-Bauer

## **THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL WATER ON VIRGIN COCONUT OIL MICROEMULATION COMPOSITION ON THE QUALITY OF VCO ENERGY DRINK**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Research on the effect of adding water on the composition of VCO microemulsion on the quality of VCO energy drinks has been carried out. This study aims to obtain a stable microemulsion through the composition of several surfactants, and to see the effect of the microemulsion composition and the ratio of VCO and water microemulsion in producing energy drinks that are not oily and meet the quality requirements of energy drinks. The research used experimental methods for obtain VCO microemulsion and VCO energy drinks. The microemulsion composition used a ratio of several surfactants and cosurfactants, and 1 (one) type of surfactant was also tested individually. Homogenization at a speed of 1200 rpm for 30, 40 and 60 minutes. A stable microemulsion with a clear appearance and no 2-phase formation was obtained using the formula VCO: span 80: tween 80: ethanol: water = 32: 37,4: 12,6: 10: 8 and VCO: span 80: tween 20: ethanol : water = 32: 37,4: 12,6: 10: 8. The microemulsion has a particle size of 121.0 - 214.7 nm and a Zeta potential of -25.08 - 38.23 mV. Homogenization time of 30 minutes resulted in a particle size of 121.0 nm. VCO energy drink is obtained by adding water to the VCO microemulsion in a ratio of 4: 1 and 6: 1. VCO energy drinks have a pH value of 3-3.5, total solid 18.75-24.5 °Brix, ALT <2.0 x 10<sup>2</sup> and a caloric value of 115-154 calories, all of which meet the quality requirements of SNI 01-6684-2002 Beverages Energy.

**Keywords:** energy drink, VCO microemulsion

## **DRYING CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS OF BANANA FRUIT USING A SOLAR ENERGY DRYER HYBRID METHOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research uses a dryer with the combination of solar energy and a hybrid method of shell charcoal biomass. The combination of the use of heat energy is a solution for drying technology because it is easy to obtain and has not been developed much, especially in areas in North Sulawesi province. Based on those problems, the purpose of this study is to analyze and describe changes in drying air temperature, and also drying characteristics of Goroho banana.

Research results from the drying process of Goroho banana took 12 hours with changes of the drying air temperature from the lower shelf to the top shelf in sequence ranging from 25.3 °C - 61.5 °C; 25 °C - 48 °C; and 24.1 °C - 48.2 °C. The various drying rates on each shelf took place at a period of constant drying rate and falling rate, this can be seen in the results on the lower shelf, as well as the moisture content on the lower shelf to the top shelf in sequence are 9.73% wb, 11.10% bb and 15.80% bb.

**Keywords:** Drying characteristic, Goroho banana

## **THE EFFECT OF PALM SAP pH ON THE CALORIAL VALUE OF SEVERAL SUGAR PRODUCTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Palm sugar is one of the sweetener products that have a fairly high number of calories. Acidic conditions in sugar raw materials can affect the characteristics of sugar products and affect the type of sugar produced. This study aims to provide information about the effect of palm sap pH on the calorific value of 3 types of palm sugar products, namely ant sugar, molded sugar, and liquid sugar. The research was conducted descriptively with the treatment adjusted to the pH of honey sugar, which was measured at pH 7.7; 5.9; 5.3; and 4.5. From the pH treatment, liquid sugar, molded sugar, and palm sugar are made. The Recording is carried out on the cooking conditions of palm sugar products. The calorific value was measured using a bomb calorimeter with the IKA brand type C2000 Basic. The results showed that the cooking temperature of liquid sugar was 80°C, for 10 minutes, the yield ranged from 90.285 - 94 %, and the total final solids were between 75.8 – 77.5 °Brix. Meanwhile, the cooking temperature of granulated sugar and molded sugar products is  $\pm$  120 - 125°C, heating time is 20-30 minutes, yield is between 55.83 - 78%, and total final solids is >93.5°Brix. The calorific value of liquid sugar, printed sugar, and palm sugar is in the range of 2704–3617 calories/g. Differences in pH of palm sap The difference in pH of palm sap shows that the calorific value of palm sugar products has not too much difference.

Keywords: Bomb Calorimeter, Caloric Value, Palm Sugar

## **Phytochemical Screening, ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF REJECT APPLE ETHANOL EXTRACT (*Malus sylvestris*) AGAINST *E. Coli***

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Apples (Malus Sylyestris) are generally consumed as fresh fruit and eaten directly. The apples are not sold in supermarkets or the market, they will become waste and wasted, even though the rejected apples can still be used as raw material for functional drinks such as apple cider. The purpose of this study was to determine the content of phytochemical compounds and the potential antibacterial activity of ethanol extract of rejected apple bark on Escherichia coli. Extraction was done by the maceration method and antibacterial testing by the Kirby-Bauer method. Phytochemical test results, ethanol extract of rejected apple bark contains alkaloids, flavonoids, and tannins. The antibacterial test showed the highest inhibition zone was found at a concentration of 15%, which obtained an average inhibition zone of 0,5 mm. Ethanol extract of rejected apple bark has weak inhibitory activity against the growth of E. coli*

Keyword : Antibacterial, *E. coli*, Pytocemical, Kirby-Bauer, Rejected apple